INFORMATION
REGARDING ANY HOTEL OR RAILROAD TRIP

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SUMMER RESORTS

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MOUNTAIN REGION IN THIS

SECTION OF THE COUNTRY.

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NEW YORK, IS THE

Catskill Mountains

REACHES ALL THE HIGH ALTITUDES OF THIS POPULAR SUM-

MER RESORT, AND THERE IS ONLY ONE THROUGH CAR LINE WITH LUXURIOUS DRAWING ROOM CARS AND MODERN DAY

COACHES WITHOUT CHANGE TO ALL POINTS IN THE HAUNTS OF

The Ulster & Delaware R. R.

OFFERS THIS SERVICE TO THE PUBLIC WITH ITS SUMMER SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JUNE 14th, 1903.

34 HOURS TO THE HEART OF THE CATS.

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FARM HOUSE, ALL LOCATED IN THIS DELIGHTFUL REGION, PROVIDE A SUMMER HOME WITHIN THE MEANS OF ALL, IN THE COUNTRY WHERE YOU GET

THE BENEFIT OF REAL MOUNTAIN AIR. IT IS A SANITARIUM FOR EVERYHODY

Ulster & Delaware R. R., to all points in the Catskill Mountains, at one fare for

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OF THE CATSKILLS AND COMPLETE LIST OF HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES.

N. A. SIMS,

round trip, tickets good to return on any train to June 1st, inclusive.

THE COTTAGE LIFE, THE LARGE HOTELS, THE BOARDING HOUSE, THE

The West Shore R. R. will sell excursion tickets on May 29th and 30th, via

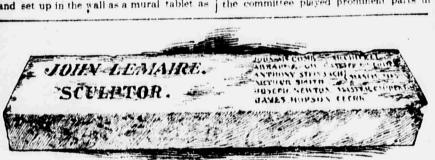
TO THE PEOPLE OF GREATER

HERE ARE THE TABLETS FOUND ON THE COPING STONE.

John Le Maire, fairly well preserved, and at the other the names of the builders, as follows John McComb. Jr., architect; Abraham Labagh, master stonecutter; Anthony Steenback and Arthur Smith, master masons, Joseph Newton, master carpenter, and James Hobson, clerk. The names of some of these men are scarcely

Architect Aiken's Discovery Really Forestalled by Janitor Keese Twenty Years Ago—Steps Taken Five Years Ago to Have the Stones Removed—The Work to Be Done Now.

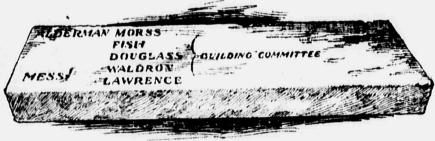
The two coping stones bearing the names of the members of the building committee and others connected with the erection of the City Hall which were found the other day by W. M. Aiken, Borough President Cantor's consulting architect, while he was prowling around the roof, will be moved down to the main corridor of the building and set up in the wall as a mural tablet as



TABLET AT SOUTHWEST CORNER.

that the moving be done formally, in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of the City Hall in 1803, but that hasn't been definitely decided on yet.

Now, Marty Keese, who as janitor of the City Hall has a right to say something and ought to be heard, declares that Mr. Aiken's discovery is no discovery at all. Marty, according to his own statement, knew that the stones were there more than twenty years ago, and he has been using his influence ever since to have them taken down.



TABLET AT SOUTHEAST CORNER.

and set up in some place where they would be protected and would do proper honor to the men whose names were on them.

At any rate, it's pretty certain that he told the Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historic Places and Objects about them five years ago, for in 1898 that organization adopted a resolution which read in part as follows:

Whereas, These stones, constituting value.

read in part as follows:

Whereas. These stones, constituting valuable monuments to the men whose minds directed and whose hands fashioned one of the most beautiful scenic and historic edifices in the city, are lying face upward to the elements, which have already begun their work of obliteration.

Resoired, That his Honor, the Mayor, and the honorable Municipal Assembly be, and they hereby are, respectfully requested to take such steps as may be necessary for the removal of the stones from their present site and their exection as a mural tablet in the general lobby of the building.

The resolution was put before Mayor

and their erection as a minimal date in the general lobby of the building.

The resolution was put before Mayor Strong, who referred the matter to the Municipal Art Commission. That body reported the matter favorably, and in December, 1898, the Municipal Council authorized the Commissioner of Public Buildings to have the tablets moved and put up in the corridor of the City Hall.

Since the passage of the measure, though, nothing has been done by the city authorities, although the society made several attempts to bring about the execution of the order. Mr. Aiken has assured the order. Mr. Aiken has assured the order, the control of the content to the page will be carried.

McComb in his day, was one of those matter that the building committee finally got the Municipal Council to consent to having the original plans changed so that only the rear of the building—which, it was thought, wouldn't be seen—was made of cheaper stone.

McComb in his day, was one of the best was thought, the city Resides being the

They are in the plain coping that extends across the front of the main section of the City Hall just above the row of five small windows. One tablet is at each end of The inscriptions are cut in the top, and

having been exposed to the weather withso that it is almost impossible to make out some of the names. Marty Keese will gladly furnish the information that most of the damage has been done since he began to solicit the city officials to save the tablets.

stone at the southwest corner is worn away worse than the other. It has on it at one end the name of the sculptor.

"It should be remembered that the building is intended to endure for ages, that it is to be narrowly inspected, not only by the scrutinizing eyes of our own citizens, but of every scientific stranger, and in an architectural point of view, in fact, is to give a character to our city.

"The additional expense of marble will

of any other city, we certainly ought, in this pleasing state of things, to possess at least one public edifice which shall vie with the many now erected in Philadelphia and

"The additional expense of marble will be fully counterbalanced when we recollect from the elegance and settings of this building, the public property on Broadway and Collect will much increase in value and that the same influence will be extended to property far beyond the limits and that in the course of a very few years it is destined to be a centre of wealth and property of this city. A building so constructed will do honor to the founders and will be commensurate with our flourishing condition."

The architect, McComb, was one of those most interested in having the building

organization that the plan will be carried out now as soon as possible.

The tablets are of white marble, each 9 feet long, 15 inches wide and 6 inches thick. They are in the plain coping that extends for Washington Hall. He, and the master stone cutter, master masons, master car-penter and clerk, named on the tablet, were all active members of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of this city and that organization will co-operate with the society already named, in arranging for a suitable dedication of the stones, if the city authorities give their

> rmission. Nobody has explained satisfactorily how was that the tablets came to be in such an inconspicuous place. Marty Keese has suggested that there are fitter people and more of them above, pointing skyward, to view the tablets than here

TAXATION IN CUBA.

Since the beginning of the American occupation of Cuba, all excepting a mere fraction of that island's revenues have been obtained from the tariff on imports through the custom houses. In Spanish days this source of income was supplemented by a complex and burdensome system of internal revenue. These in combination extracted from the Cuban people a national income which varied from 50 per cent. to 250 per cent. a year more than that which has been received since January, 1899.

Burdensometaxation, with the system employed in its assessment, was one of the prime causes of Cuban revolt. It was an unscientific system. Contrary to a prevalent idea, the taxation of real property, had it been honestly effected, would have given no ground for reasonable complaint. Such property was, and still is, assessed upon its rental value, and, in normal times, a fair and honest assessment imposed upon real property in Cuban cities a tax which amounted to less than \$12 on the \$1,000 of fee value. This included State tax, municipal tax and expense of collection. The basis was as follows: State tax, 12 per cent, on three-quarters of the rental value of the property; municipal tax, a sum equal to 18 per cent. of the State tax, or a little over 2 per cent, on threequarters of the rental value; and 5 per cent. of the total of the two added to them for the expense of collection. Thus a property having a fee value of \$10,000, and a rental value of say \$1,000, would be taxed as

12 per cent, on \$750 (State tax). 18 per cent. on 890 (municipal tax) ... 5 per cent. collection tax on \$106.20.

By a special act, municipalities were allowed to impose, from time to time, an extraordinary tax, known as the "surtax," which raised the municipal rate from 18 per cent. to 23 per cent. of the amount of or rural lands within the municipal limits. These bore a total rate of less than 21/2 per cent, of the rental value, or about oneseventh of the tax imposed upon the fincas

Taxes upon country property were also estate producing \$100,000 worth of sugar, and having fair facilities in location and means of transportation for marketing its product, would bear a tax of about \$1,500 per annum. An increase or a re- personal. Abuse in the application of these

duction in its output, or in the market value of its output, met a corresponding increase or reduction in the amount of the tax. A farm producing a crop of the value of \$1,000 for the year would be taxed in the vicinity of \$20 to \$25. The assessment was made by a commission duly appointed by law under the department known as the Hacienda, practically the Treasury Department. Justly imposed, these taxes are not regarded as unduly burdensome. The notably objectionable feature of the system appeared in its unequal application. Favoritism and bribery played active parts and led to much acrimonious con-

While it may be admitted that faxation upon real property was, on the whole, fairly reasonable, no such claim can be set up regarding another system of direct taxation. This laid a burden upon the individual. upon the necessary articles of daily consumption, and upon all the departments of industry. The cedula de recindad was a graded certificate of citizenship. It was abolished at the beginning of the American occupation. The consumo de ganado was a tax upon all dressed meat sent out from the slaughter houses. It constituted one of the chief sources of municipal revenue. In Havana this tax tance have been introduced by the Cuban was fixed by a law of 1890 at 4% cents per kilo (2.2 lbs.). There were also taxes upon the slaughtering of cattle, which was made a special privilege, and the exclusive right to slaughter was sold to the highest bidder. Both tax and bonus were, necessarily, added to the market price of the meat,

thus enhancing the cost of living. There were special taxes upon fuel and upon building materials; upon farm prod-5.31 uce brought to market, and upon horses lines. There were professional and industrial taxes upon lawyers, doctors, brokers, and upon carpenters, shoemakers and masons. Few were exempt from from 35 cents to \$37.50 per sheet, was obligatory for all legal documents, wills, deeds, and papers in civil suits. The price per based upon productive value. For an sheet varied according to the character of a verage idustration, it may be said that an the document and the value of the property involved. In large measure, the entire system of taxation was arbitrary, depending upon the whim of the authorities, or upon their immediate requirements, official or

direct taxes, like that in the custom houses, was reduced to an effective system. One of the most serious problems which tion was the adjustment of taxes upon a

basis which would provide a fairly ade- \$4.477,177.52 as appropriated to "municiquate revenue without bearing unduly upon an impoverished people. The first step taken was an adjustment of the insular tariff. Under the Spanish system there existed a preferential rate upon articles of possible import from Spain which gave are made from local taxation and local to that country almost an absolute monopoly upon such articles, while the tariff upon to a sum which, in the present state of some of the articles not produced or not possible of production by the mother coun-try was fixed at an exorbitant rate. By an executive order, issued from Washington on Dec. 13, 1898, the tariff formerly applying only to Spanish wares was applied to all imports of the character specified, and the tariff on articles not possible of production in Spain was scaled to a reasonable basis. This placed all countries competing for Cuban trade upon an absq-lutely equal footing so far as import duties were concerned. Naturally, inequalities and undesirable results were developed under the operation of this tariff. It was, at best, only an expedient applied for the purpose of bridging an intermediate period. Early in 1900 a revision was ordered, and the revised tariff was put into effect on June 15, 1900. This essayed no general or radical

AND A PARADISE FOR CHILDREN.

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classification, although it was understood that a thorough reconstruction was eminently desirable. The same tariff, except for a few minor modifications, is in operation to-day. No preferences are shown to any country, and its average rate of duties imposed is about 22 per cent. ad ralorem. Its effect upon the total revenues, as compared with its predecessor, is little, if at all,

perceptible. Inequalities and objectionable features still remaining in undue measure, a commission was appointed in March, 1901, to effect a more radical revision and to draft a tariff which, in the judgment of the members of the commission, should be best suited to the needs and interests of the island. The committee submitted its report in July, but no action was taken upon it because of the announced purpose of the United States Government to withdraw its control from the island at an early date. It was held, most wisely, that so radical a step in insular affairs belonged properly to those for whose election prepara tion was then being made. Some of the recommendations of this commission were. however, immediately adopted. These effected reductions upon sugar machinery, agricultural implements, railway materials and coffee. No charges of special impor-Government, and the income from that source has not altered materially from the

sum received during the American occupation. Radical changes were made by the intervening Government in the department of internal revenues. The citizenship tax was promptly abolished, and soon afterward the consumo de ganado was done away with. It is of interest to note, in connection with the latter, that while it used for pleasure driving; upon railways was prominent in the list of general griev-\$111.51 and railway traffic, and upon country stage ances during the days of its operation, it had not been abolished more than a fled duties and each needs revenue for its few weeks before a very vigorous cry processes. Even with the utmost of econwent up for its restoration. Its repeal bankrupted municipal treasuries, and of- upon Cuba's 1,700,000 people, most of whom some form of special and direct taxation. ficials had no money for either public uses are sorely impoverished. Although more or for the payment of their own salaries. could be used to excellent advantage, it is in the case of the so-called fincas rusticas, of public amusement, upon public balls. This difficulty was adjusted by the very still possible to run Cuba's national Governand upon theatrical performances; upon questionable system of appropriations to cock-fighting and upon public concerts. the municipal treasuries from the general Specially stamped official paper, costing insular fund. It was a makeshift of sum of \$12,000,000, or so per year. This doubtful expediency, but it was the most simple way out of the difficulty. Naturally, lative and the Judiciary, for diplomatic and local taxation of any kind for municipal consular service, maintain the insular purposes encountered opposition. Taxes anywhere are a necessary rather than a popular institution, and the impoverished Cubans "viewed with alarm" any effort to extract a few personal for the maintenance of local police, schools, or spultation. It remains an open questions and the popular institution. It remains an open questions are spultation. It remains an open questions and the impoverished customs departments, and all else that is distinctly national. Their present revenue affords a fine opportunity for prometades, the world indeabletly have won list not in two, says, I really har my wrist in the number of continue. I was forging ahead and would indeabletly have won list not in two, says, I really har my wrist in the number of continue. I was forging ahead and would indeabletly have won list not make a flords a fine opportunity for prometades, the world indeabletly have won list on the accident any time or place for a side but and a purso. Here, any time or place for a side but and a purso. Here, any time or place for a side but and a purso, tennis and croquet grounds, billiards, boating, fishing, etc. An orchestra during the first in two, says, I really har my wrist in the number of continue. I was forging ahead and would indeabletly have won list in two, says, I really har my wrist in the number of the number of the continue. I was forging ahead and would indeabletly have won list in two, says, I really har my wrist in the number of the number of the continue. I was forging ahead and would indeabletly have won list in two, says, I really har my list in two is now.

A wide versuda encircling all sides of the bouse afterior in the number of the customs for prometades. The continue of the customs and could not continue. I was forging ahead and would indeabletly have won list in two is now.

A wide versuda encircling all sides of the bouse afterior in two is now.

A wide versuda encircling all sides of the bound afterior in two is now.

A wide versuda encircling all sides of the bouse of the location. I was forging and and any my in two or place anywhere are a necessary rather than a

laws was flagrant, and antagonism was in- tion whether it would not have been better evitable. Corruption in the imposition of for them, in the long run, to stand upon an economic principle rather than to resort to a questionable policy. Gen. Wood's statement of total disbursements from confronted the Government of Interven- the insular revenues for the period of American occupation shows the item of palities." But even this amount excludes large expenditures for such purposes as schools, sanitation, charities and hospitals, and police. To include the expenditures which, in the United States, treasuries would increase that amount the financial reports, can only be esti-

RONDOUT, N. Y.

GENERAL PASSENCER ACENT.

The first broad revision of the internal taxation was effected by Gen. Brooke, on March 25, 1899. The terms of the law are much too long for quotation here, but its effect was the abolition of various burdens and the modification of others. On June 28, 1900, Gen. Wood issued a new law, broader in scope than the Brooke law, which it practically revoked. Although its terms made specific provision for a system of municipal taxation, and defined the articles and the processes which might be made the subject of such taxation, the law has never been made fully effective. In the financial report of the Insular Auditor for the period Jan. 1, 1902, to May 19 of that year, there appears the entry of "Municipalities, \$2,752,741.62." out of a total revenue of about \$6,500,000. Nearly 90 per cent. of this appropriation was expended for schools and sanitation.

The law of June, 1900, provided for a considerable list of special taxes which, in some cases, recall the Spanish system of earlier days. It provided for a graded rate of taxation upon the leviable income of real property, ranging from 12 per cent. in the city of Havana to 10 per cent., 8 per cent, and 6 per cent, in less populous cities and towns. It provided for a graded tax on rural property in the same manner. This was fixed at 8,6, 4 and 2 per cent. according to locality. Thus far the law has been but ineffectively operative. On July 25, 1900, a law was passed imposing a tax not to exceed 6 per cent, upon the net income of all persons, firms, corporations, &c. operating under concessions, franchises or grants of public utilities. A law of Nov. 13, 1900, imposed a tax of 8 per cent. on the net profits of banks and stock companies, excepting savings banks, mining companies and others specified. Railroads. shipping companies and insurance companies were made subject to a tax of 6 per

cent. on their net profits. At the present time the island is in some urmoil over the imposition of special axes to meet the financial requirements of the provincial governments. Protest has been made against payment, theatres have closed their doors, drug stores have suspended sales and merchants have put up their shutters. The truth of the matter is that, for an impoverished country, Cuba's Constitution provides for overmuch government and governmental machinery. Were the island prosperous, the point would be of less moment. That Constitution provides for three distinct sets of officials-the national, the provincial and the municipal. Each set has its speciomy, the burden falls, and must fall, heavily taining definitely to national life, upon a would provide for the Executive, the Legiscourts and the rural guard, maintain light. houses, revenue cutter service, postal and INFORMATION
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Jefferson Heights, Catskill, N. Y.; accommodates
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SIX ROOMS, bath, \$150 to November: West End Beach, Coney Island. Take any Coney Island car.

administrations. The principal is wrong, but it is not easy to see how it can be greatly changed until the island shall become financially and industrially more prosperous. The proper place of the United States in all this question must remain largely a matter of individual opinion. One rule only was laid down for guidance, and that has been almost utterly disregarded. It found expression in that act of Congress known as the Teller Amendment to the Joint Resolution of April, 1898. Under the terms of that law the Government of Intervention had nothing to do with Cuba's system of taxation. Its only course was to pacify the island, which was done very soon after we got there, to set up a Government to do ! its own taxing, and get out. Another course, king savoring of a mixture of the paternal and the autocratic, was adopted, and honest

Gossip of the Ring.

righteousness of that course.

men differ regarding the wisdom and the

Jim Buckley is in receipt of another letter from "Spike" Suilivan. "Spike" says that when he went reams tabez White he was suffering from a heavy cold and that he can went on to save his forfelt. It does not think White a champion, but add that he is very strong. Suilivan will not return to America at once as expected. He is to take a trip to South Africa first. a trip to South Africa first.

Frank Errie, who is matched to meet Young Zurbich at Fort Life this mouth, says: "If I make a good showing against Zurbich I am going to work hard to get in a position warreby I can fight for the lightweight title again. I am still a young man and feel just as strong and vigorous as ever, My first try will be after Jinny Brett. Then I will go for Joe Gass and the others."

Then I will go for Joe Gass and the others.

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Will Open Tuesday, June 16th. T. F. SILLECK, Manager, 289 Fourth Ave., at 23d St., N. Y.

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HOTEL will open June 20th, 18 hole gold links, eachting, driving, etc. The New York office is open dally, 2 to 5 p. m., at 23 Union Square, Room 3, where applications will be received. Telephone, 277-18th. Send for terms and illustrated pamph. 1.277-18th. Send for terms and illustrated pamph-let. ROBERT MURRAY, Manager, also Manager of Ponce de Leon, St. Augustine, Fla.

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HOTEL NEW POINT June 20th Always cool: 150 feet from Great South Bay. Table and service of the best: electric lights: rooms with private baths. Good roads for bleyeling. Accommodations for 40 horses: reasonable terms. E. HATHAWAY, at Times Building (Room 46), New York, Wednesdays.

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